

The Daily Bulletin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

VOL. VII.—NO. 1198.]

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

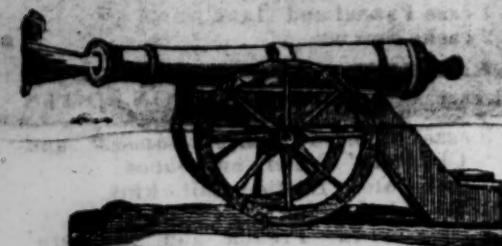
EVENING NEWS.

FIRST EDITION.

Monday Afternoon, March 16, '63.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Glorious News.



FROM PORT HUDSON.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

OUR BATTERIES SUCCESSFUL.

A SIGNAL VICTORY.

PORT HUDSON, March 15, 3 o'clock, A. M.

The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, and continued up to 5 p. m.

The enemy fired slowly. Our batteries did not reply.

At 12 o'clock, last night a desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under the cover of the darkness. The firing was most terrific and lasted two hours.

One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition.

The Sloop of War *Mississippi* was set on fire and burned to the water's edge in front of our batteries.

One large vessel was completely riddled and a third badly crippled, and with the rest driven back.

At 2 o'clock the enemy withdrew.

Our victory is complete and glorious.

As far as known no casualties on our part.

The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievement fruitless.

Thirty-six men and one Midshipman of the destroyed frigate *Mississippi* were brought in by our cavalry this morning, several wounded.

From Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, March 16.

The English ship *Gertrude*, from Greenock, (Scotland,) via Nassau, freighted with valuable merchandise, arrived here this morning. This is her first trip to the Confederate Coast.

The Enemy Routed.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

RALEIGH, March 15.

The State Journals Kinston correspondent says Gen. D. H. Hill came upon the enemy's outposts at Deep Gully on the Trent Road, eight miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The enemy's force was four companies of infantry and one light battery. They became panic stricken and fled across the stream, destroying the bridge. Gen. Hill had it quickly fixed and pushed on after the enemy. The General horse was twice struck with minnie balls.

A Yankee and a Buffalo who were captured had reached Kinston. They report the enemy at Newbern at 12,000 strong. Gen. Hill was moving on Newbern.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 15.

The Monitor ironclad which was off the bar yesterday went southward last evening. She is supposed to be the Keokuk from New York for Port Royal.

A British steamer reached a Confederate port last night laden with merchandise. She has Nassau dates to Thursday. The steamer Ruby, from Charleston, and Girafe, from Wilmington, had arrived safely Nassau. Many new vessels had reached Nassau from England intending to run the blockade.

The prisoners taken Thursday night on Hilton Head Island fully confirm the intelligence of Burnside's appointment to command the expeditions against Charles. He had not arrived at Port Royal on Thursday, but was hourly expected.

From the West.

MOBILE, March 14.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Jackson, 14th, says the following official dispatch had been received from Gen. Loring:

FOR PEMBERTON, 1 p. m.

There has been a terrific fire by the enemy uninterrupted for four hours, from ten to sixteen heavy calibre gunboats, two heavy batteries on land and one mortar. All their guns from the boats except one, have now ceased firing, and the gunboats retired round the bend, eight hundred yards distant, showing one gun. The enemy's gunboats and batteries were constantly hit, and large quantities of burning cotton struck from them. We have lost some valuable gunners, and a few others. Thank God, our loss is small as far; the enemy's loss must be very great.

LATER.—March 14, 1 p. m.—Just as sent off my last despatch to you, the ana-

my opened upon us again with the roar of one gunboat. The land batteries and 12-inch mortars kept up the fire with spirit until after sunset. The information for our heavy guns has been accurate. [For Pemberton's statement at the mouth of the Tallahatchie River.]

Jackson, March 15.

A special despatch to the Advertiser, Mobile, 12th, says that tolerably accurate reports received there say that Jackson was attacked in the rear, on Monday. Parties from that direction say that heavy firing was heard at night. The information comes from deserters, who say there are but 5,000 troops at Jackson. A gentleman from Memphis reports 2,500 sick in that city.

Knoxville, March 15.

The bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which were captured by the Yankees some weeks, have been replaced, and the regular schedule will be resumed to-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA, March 14.

All quiet on the front to day. It is believed here that a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Tullahoma. There was light skirmishing yesterday between our cavalry and the Yankee foragers on the Murfreesboro road, at Old Fosterville.

Fifteen Yankee deserters, who gave themselves up on the Mississippi, arrived this morning by the Huntville train, having walked from Okalona to Huntsville. They are all Kentuckians.

Northern News.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 14.

The *Herald*, of the 11th, has been received. The elections occurred in New Hampshire on the 10th. The Republicans are reported to have elected all their members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. Three candidates for Governor were before the people, neither of whom received a majority, according to the constitution, consequently there was no election.

Gold rose in New York, on the 10th, to 163, and closed at 158. Mudding cotton advanced to 86 a cent.

The *Herald*, decimating the excessive premium on gold and continued depreciation of currency, says Chase must prepare immediately to pay in gold and silver, and compel the banks to do likewise till confidence is restored. It says we have arrived at a crisis of life or death to the rebellion. It must be put down by force of arm or it will tear the country to pieces. The Jacobin teachings of Vallandigham & Co., it is advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the administration.

Voorhees, of Indiana, addressed a Democratic Union Association, in New York, on the night of the 10th. He proclaimed his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, as our fathers made it. In conclusion he said: "When the Government went outside of the limits of the law, then force should be met by force." [Great applause.] He asked the Democrats to stand by the Northwest in the coming contest, which would result in the overthrow of the abolition party.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation warning all drafted and enlisted men absent without leave to return to their regiments by the first of April, when those who report to the nearest headquarters will be restored without punishment. Those who do not, will be dealt with as deserters. He calls upon all good citizens to assist in preventing disaffected parties from discouraging enlistments.

A Nashville dispatch says that Van Dorn's forces have retreated South, and reported to be across Duck River.

Rosenzweig has notified all persons who cannot give assurance of their loyalty to hold themselves in readiness to go South of his lines in ten days. Dredging machines are in full operation on the coast at Vicksburg, and laborers are going along briskly, notwithstanding they are continually shelled by the rebel batteries.

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NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS, 15TH N. C. REGT., POCATELICO, S. C., March 4th, 1863.

Relatives of Soldiers deceased, in this Regiment, are notified that the necessary papers have been adjusted and forwarded to W. H. S. Taylor, Second Auditor C. S. Treasury, Richmond, Va., who will forward the amount due by mail to the claimant who will forward to him by mail the proper papers to prove in each case that the claimant is the legal representative of the deceased.

By command of Col. R. C. Hill,

J. H. WINCHESTER,

1st Lt. and Adj't.

March 7, 1863—dtd.

The Fredell Express and Raleigh Standard copy 10 times and forward bills to Capt. L. C. Hanes, A. Q. M., 48th N. C. Regt.

PIANO FOR SALE.

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

E. H. BRITTON, H. M. PRITCHARD, EDITORS.

TERMS FOR PAPERS:

DAILY BULLETIN:	\$1.00
For one month.	1.75
For two months.	2.00
For three months.	2.25
For six months.	3.25
For one year.	6.00

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN:

For three months.	\$1.50
For six months.	2.50
For one year.	4.00

LETTER FROM SALISBURY.

Correspondence of the Bulletin.]
Death of a Prisoner—A Ruse—N. C. Rail
Road—Bad Management—Fine Weather,
etc., &c.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 14.

DEAR BULLETIN:—For as I must address you, as you are considered by the most of persons to be the medium through which we get the latest news. You have become endeared to the masses of the people, and if the Bulletin fails to come persons cannot sleep well—their dreams will be of war and fearful pestilences—for it has now become a companion for nearly every fireside. Long may it live. While other papers have heared abuse upon extortion and extortions they have raised the price upon

extortion, thereby preasing one thing and practising another, the Bulletin is still at the old price, and if it were not for persons borrowing there would be a great many more subscribers than there is at this place. I am glad to see that your list is still growing larger and larger.

One of the prisoners at the garrison was shot on Thursday night at a few minutes past 12 o'clock. As near as I can find out the prisoner had made a statement to the man who shot him, a few days before, that he intended to make good his escape. It so happened that at 12 o'clock that night Mr. Miller, the man to whom the prisoner had made the statement, was put on guard. Mr. Miller is a member of Capt. Freeman's company, but formerly a Yankee soldier. He deserted from the Army of the Potowmac last summer and joined the Company to which he now belongs. The prisoners name was A. J. Collins; he was arrested last summer at City Point, near Petersburg, Va., and sent here as a disloyal man. It was evidently his intention to go to the Yankees as he had converted his money all into green backs, for which he had paid a premium to the Yankee officers that are here. The prisoner had just got out at the window and was in the act of starting off when the sentinel fired at him, the ball going right through his head, which killed him instantly. Four others were in the act of trying to make their escape, but by shooting one the others went back up stairs. The prisoner that was shot, it is reported, has a wife and three children in Richmond or Petersburg. We do not know whether it is or not.

There were some eight prisoners who played a smart trick a week or two ago to make good their escape, which succeeded very well so far as they were concerned. A case or two of small pox broke out among the prisoners and guard, when it entered into some of their heads that they would have the small pox. So they took a hot iron and stuck pins in one another, and then went before Dr. J. W. Hall, Surgeon at the post, and he sent them to a hospital about half a mile from the garrison. They did not stay there but a few hours, and that was only to wait until dark, when they made good their escape, and have not been heard from since.

I am glad to learn that the prisoners will soon be sent away from here. I think the authorities ought to give them a trial, and if found guilty they should suffer, and if innocent let them go for they are a great expense to the Government and are the cause of everything being higher than it would otherwise be. It has been ascertained that it costs about three thousand dollars per day to keep up this prison. The North Carolina Rail Road has got to running by a new schedule sure enough; it just runs as it suits them. There is not as much regularity as there were in stages six or eight years ago. We do not know what time to look for the mails now-a-days. We have some beautiful weather now for farmers. I hope it may stay so and that every farmer may improve the time he had before, for upon that question alone depends the salvation of the Southern Confederacy. More anon.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP MISERY, NEAR GREENVILLE, N. C.

March 9, 1863.

Editor Bulletin:—March has marched in upon us in down-right earnest attended by his volunteer aids, the winds, which scatter the sand around promiscuously, without respect to persons or places, and more frequent than agreeable, peppers our camp kettles; but I guess a little sand with our rations will aid our digestive organs in performing their proper functions. And Confederate soldiers, from the hue affairs at the North are assuming, will require considerable quantities of "sand in their gizzards" to enable them to meet and successfully repel the ruthless invaders. We have never yet conceived a fondness for the music of shot and shell ploughing through the air, nor have considered it as sweet and enchanting as we imagine the "music of the spheres." But, under present circumstances, a miniature earthquake or the explosion of an Armstrong shell, would be agreeable and regarded as a deliverer, if it would dispel *ensuvi* which hangs as heavily and gloomily over camp as those thick logs which sometimes envelope the "father of waters." Anything would be preferable to the listlessness which pervades camp. We have been shooed out here in the cold, where not even a sensation rumor can reach us to furnish material for camp gossip, until it has been worn threadbare elsewhere. The darkies of this regiment, at present, bear of the pain of victory in the way of pleasure, imitating to a certain extent the example of our officers. They think it incumbent upon them to give a party at every place the regiment encamps, to sustain their dignity as "val-

de chambres" of the officers of the Bethel Regiment. Black Jim who holds the responsible position of cook for company P., gave us a very minute and lucid description of a *sandango* he lately attended. Jim's pride and sensibility was deeply wounded, as much so as was that of his superiors at Magnolia, when they made the alarming discovery, that stars would shine more brilliantly in a ball-room than stars, and more completely dazzle pretty ladies. It is our opinion that the "culed pussons" treated Jim shamefully in ruling him off the track, after he had undergone considerable labor and *perspiration* in securing a partner for the set, because he could not, as he expressed it, "circumvate the figures and mistle of a *costume*."

Jim, by the way, is a character—one of Nature's pets. Barnum would go into ecstasies if he could get a glimpse of his extraordinary phiz, which is adorned by one of the most capacious and extensive openings which answers the purpose of a mouth that has ever been our pleasure to behold. We have advised him to set up in opposition to the Mammoth Cave, when peace is concluded, and verily believe he would realize a sum as handsome as the one Barnum made exhibiting the Mermaid and Joeacheth.

Gen. D. H. Hill, a short time ago, paid a visit to our camp, and, after a short stay, left again loudly and enthusiastically called upon, he appeared and acknowledged the compliment in a short, pithy and sarcastic address, pouring a broad-side into those hale and hearty exemplars, who he met in every town and village in the State. He spoke in commendatory tones of the noble part North Carolina had taken in the war; but the sight of these "abortion" of humanity alone "mauled his cheeks with blushing for his countrymen." He had on his return met hale and hearty men, out of service—some, because they owned twenty negroes, and in one instance, a young man whom, at the beginning of our troubles, he had heard boast in public, "that he intended, if necessary, to ride to Washington in blood up to his saddle skirts." But lo! on his return home he found him *Adjutant of a militia regiment*. Another *fire-eater* was an aid to a militia Colonel. He suggested to our surgeons the propriety of dispensing with lobelia, when a soldier was in need of an emetic, place before him an exempt, and he would have the desired effect. He said he spoke from experience, having been for a number of years troubled with nausea, he had substituted an exempt for an emetic, and found the substitute acted like a charm, and that he would, during the war, be at no expense purchasing emetics, but look around him for an exempt. He advised the boys that they could profitably employ their leisure moments in manufacturing broom-sticks and place them into the hands of our patriotic ladies, to drive out these miscreants and cowardly skulkers, since patriotism and public opinion had failed. They should be taken *et arms* into the field. We feel for a few hale and hearty exemplars who lounge around this little village, engaged in the *shad trade* on Tar river, who had assembled to hear the General's speech, which tell upon their ears like bombs upon a mud fortification, eliciting no applause whatever from them. Towards the close of the speech we were moved towards them as much by pity as contempt, seeing them cowering beneath the glances of honest indignation, which the soldiers turned and again bestowed upon them, seeming to point the finger of scorn at them, saying "thou art the men." You and your kind remain at home, secure from the dangers of the battle-field, and strangers to the privations of the camp, expecting to enjoy equally with us the independence we hope to achieve, and share with us the glory of the achievement, by occasionally getting off in county meetings bombastic preambles and resolutions, "resolving that the last man and the last dollar" shall be expended, if necessary, to work out the salvation of the Confederacy; but at the same time are earnestly endeavoring to be the last man in the field, and will turn cobble before shouldering a musket, and are equally as solicitous to grasp by extortion the last dollar a soldier possesses, which he perhaps has spilled in his life-blood to earn. As surely their "wages are the price of blood." But such men are desirous of political notoriety. They remind us very forcibly of an anecdote, which we have seen in print. But as it suits the case in point, we will not detract from its merits to repeat it here:

Two political partisans, a short time after the war of 1812, were opponents for the same office. One had served during that war, a brief period in the army, and skillfully turned his military service into political capital during the canvass. His adversary seeing the turn affairs were taking, and that defeat was inevitable unless he made a desperate effort to stem the tide which was setting so strongly against him, in one of his harangues, after apostrophizing the "stars and stripes," made the following remarks: "Fellow-citizens, during the memorable war of 1812, I, actuated by those patriotic emotions which stir the bosom of every true American when he beholds his country enveloped by dangers, hired a substitute, and his bones now lie bleaching on the banks of the Rasin."

DICK DAILY.
Co. H, 11th Regt. N. C. T.

THE GLUE OF SILVER IN CANADA.—It would do a hard-money man good, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, to go to Canada.—The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Silver abounds everywhere. Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it as people do of doubtful funds. The taxes are paid in silver and the collectors take the bushel. The city treasurer of I. O. R. has half a ton of it. The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Rail way has issued printed notice that only five per cent of silver will be received for fare of freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto, London, and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to remain silent only at discount of five per cent for Canadian bank paper. This course applies to American citizens, as the Canadian and English coins in a legal tender.

CHARLOTTE.

Monday Morning, March 16, 1863.

A Printer Wanted.

A first class Printer (Compositor,) will find employment, permanently, on application at this office.

From Charleston.

The news from Charleston, published in another column, indicates trouble in that quarter. As suggested by the *Mercury*, it is generally believed that an early attack will be made on that City by the enemy, perhaps on Thursday next. God grant that the Queen city of the South may prove herself invulnerable when assailed.

A Bold Attempt.

On Saturday afternoon last an attempt was made to fire the magazine of that large brick building occupied by Mr. Butt, and adjoining the *Bulletin* Office, which is under the same roof. The incendiary set fire to a shuck mattress in a bed room which was speedily enveloped in a flame and but for a timely discovery great loss of property would have been sustained and ruin inflicted upon persons more than one family. Vigilance is necessary.

Another Complaint.

The annexed from the Raleigh *Progress* shows that the *Burnside* is not the paper that has had cause to complain of the management of the Post Office at Kinston, N. C. The *Progress* says:

"Our ancient friend who presides over the post office at Kinston know to be a most worthy gentleman and full of good intentions, but as he has the rank of being *white* rather than *black* we would voice our protest to his priority in increasing his services to us while the pressure upon his office is so great." The *Progress* regularly mailed to that office and if the subscribers do not get it the fault is most probably with the worthy gentleman aforesaid.

The New Telegraph from Danville to Greensboro.

The telegraph line from Danville to Greensboro (says the *Danville Appeal* of the 4th inst.) is now up and in good working order. Yesterday we received the following dispatch from Greensboro by the new line:

"Compliments of the Patriot to the *Mercury* at the Attack on Charleston—Impenetrability of the Monitor—the Plan of Attack."

A correspondent of the Baltimore American (C. C. Fulton, the proprietor,) writing from Fort Royal, S. C., gives the following about the "coming" attack on Charleston:

The first intelligence received at the North from the anticipated demonstration on Charleston will, doubtless, come to us by way of Richmond. In crediting these statements, whatever they may be, it must be borne in mind that Beauregard is in command. There will probably be iron-clad reconnaissance in the lower harbor for two or three days prior to the main attack. After accomplishing their purpose for the day, it may so happen that they will fall back to their anchorage for the night. Beauregard will forthwith telegraph to Richmond, in high sounding bombast, accounts of smashed turrets, disabled vessels, a severe repulse, and perhaps the sinking of one or two of the "Yankee cheese boxes." You must be prepared for all this. Beauregard, and place so much credit in what may reach you from that source as the circumstances may warrant.

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We may find the work of such magnitude as to be compelled to abandon it, but that there will be any serious disaster attending the iron-clad demonstration is not to be anticipated. The operations of the Monitor at Fort McAllister, and the manner in which she has received sixty shots full in the face from the most powerful guns in the possession of the rebels, has settled the point as to their invulnerability. They may not be able to pass the obstructions, they may be compelled to abandon the attempt to reduce Sumter and Moultrie, but that any of them will be captured, sunk or disabled by the enemy's guns or gunboats is not at all to be anticipated.

The mode of attack concluded upon by Admiral Dupont is, of course, altogether unknown. He may have determined to reduce the batteries on the Islands at the entrance of the harbor, and then dash past Fort Sumter and demand the surrender of the city, renewing their combined shot and shell without repose, or he may determine to make the effort to reduce Sumter and Moultrie, but that any of them will be captured, sunk or disabled by the enemy's guns or gunboats is not at all to be anticipated.

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From Morris' Island.—One of the enemy's barges from the blockading squadron, filled with men, was discovered, Thursday night, off Morris' Island, evidently taking soundings. They were fired upon by our batteries, when they hastily pulled back.

It is believed that our fire took effect, but the extent of the damage done could not be ascertained.—*Charleston Courier*.

ATTENTION
TANNERS!

40 BARRELS
TANNER'S SOIL.

For sale by the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

I. EINTELS & CO.

March 4, 1863.—12.

SILVER IRON WANTED.

The highest price will be paid for old

Castings or Scrap Iron on the Government Foundry's Notary. Persons having any

will please send it at once, or notify me

where they can deliver it.

A. L. SHERIFFSON.

Supervisor.

March 4, 1863.—12.

NOTICE.

GOING OUT.

RENEWED: the Post Office and the Post Master.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be re-

warded for leaving this at the Post Office.

By order of the Post Master.

March 4, 1863.—12.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 8, 1862.

SIXTY-FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

NOTICE.—The amount of this Compan-

y will be paid on application at this office.

The Coupons and Bonds due Jan-

uary next will also be paid on presentation to the undersigned.

By order of Governor Vance.

J. G. MARTIN, AGT.

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